

## **ADJUSTABLE SHELVING/DISPLAY SYSTEM**

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### ***FIELD OF THE INVENTION***

5 This invention relates generally to shelving display systems and modular workstations. More particularly, the invention relates to a system for improving or replacing conventional gondola shelving units, thereby providing a more useful shelving display and workstation product.

### ***BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION***

10 A conventional prior art gondola 10 is illustrated in Figure 1. This gondola is often referred to as a "half gondola", since its base 12 extends only forward from upright base posts (or "uprights") 14 and 16. In a "full gondola", the base extends on both sides of the line defined by posts 14 and 16. Upright base posts 14 and 16 are attached to the gondola by conventional attachment means. Such conventional  
15 attachment means include pre-formed apertures in the base for receiving the distal ends of the posts. In this arrangement, means are provided for locking the posts in place using, for example, a locking bolt or sliding tab mounted in the base that engages the post surface. Alternatively, the posts may be bolted to outside vertical surfaces of the base. In another, less common arrangement, the posts may be part of a  
20 supporting skeletal structure which is covered with outer boards to form the base.

Posts 14 and 16 of gondola 10 include a series of spaced apertures 18 on the front and/or rear surfaces 19 of the posts. The gondola also includes a series of

fixtures mounted to the base posts. For example, in Figure 1, shelves 20a, 20b, and 20c rest respectively on shelf brackets 22a, 22b, and 22c, which are mounted in apertures 18 of the base posts. In a full gondola, the posts would have apertures on their front and rear surfaces, and shelf brackets and shelves would be mounted to the 5 apertures on the front and rear surfaces of the posts.

While conventional gondolas of the type illustrated in Figure 1 are highly functional and widely used, they do have certain shortcomings. For example, only one horizontal shelf can be located at a particular height, and the shelf lengths are determined by the spacing between the posts to which the shelves are mounted. Also, 10 there is no convenient way to create visual pause points along the shelves. As a result, it is difficult to support and display different sizes and types of items on a single gondola or to create varying, visually pleasing configurations which are adaptable for a variety of retail environments.

Thus, a shelving display system that accepts shelves that are longer or shorter 15 than the spaces between the gondola posts and permits mounting of different shelves at varying heights would be highly desirable. Additionally, a shelving display system which permits easy placement of pause point partitions between shelves on a single gondola would also be desirable.

The present invention provides such a system, as demonstrated, for example, in 20 Figures 2A and 2B. As illustrated in Figure 2A, the present system, identified by numeral 23, accommodates five different shelf widths in five columns divided by pause point partitions 25. The first and widest series of shelves 24 accepts rugs 27 that are

best displayed when folded to a substantial width. The second, third and fourth columns of shelves 26, 28, and 30, are spaced to accept pillows 29 of varying sizes. Additionally, the shelves in these sections are at varying heights, to improve the visual interest of the shelving display system. A column of shelves 30 is provided for blankets 31, which, like the rugs in the first column of shelves, are best displayed in a wide folded configuration. Lastly, signage is provided at the tops of the columns identifying the goods (blankets, pillows and rugs) displayed below. The system illustrated in Figure 2A includes a feature end display 32 resting on the gondola feature end base at the right of the system. The shelving display system of Figure 2A is thus far more functional and aesthetically pleasing than the conventional gondola unit of Figure 1.

Figure 2B shows a system 301 with three different shelf widths in five different columns 340, 342, 344, 346, and 348. The widest shelves 302 span two columns, with two columns of shelves 303 of equal width disposed beneath the shelves 302. Two columns of shelves 304 are supported adjacent to the shelves 302 and 303. As can be seen, the shelves in each column are at varying heights to accommodate articles of different sizes and shapes. This type of shelving system 301 can be freestanding or attached to a wall 99 (as shown) and is particularly suitable for use in a pharmacy. The system of Figure 2B provides more flexibility in arranging a shelving system to adapt to a greater variety of retail environments than the conventional gondola unit of Figure 1.

**20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention is directed to a shelving display system and/or workstation that may be constructed on a conventional gondola shelving unit or used in place of

such conventional gondolas. A gondola shelving unit may include a generally horizontal base and at least two upstanding base posts. The gondola may be provided with wheels on its underside to permit it to be moved from place to place. In accordance with one aspect of the invention, generally horizontal top and bottom tracks are 5 attached to the base posts, a wall or other similar support surface. Then, support/display members are attached to the top and bottom tracks at desired locations. One or both of the tracks may be provided with a series of apertures for receiving attachment devices associated with the support/display members.

In one embodiment, the support/display members include at least one decorative 10 panel. This decorative panel is mounted between the top and bottom tracks. Vertically directed slots may be provided in one or both of the top and bottom tracks in order to facilitate the mounting of the panel.

In another preferred embodiment, support/display members in the form of vertical pause point partitions are provided. The pause point partitions may be 15 attached to the top and bottom tracks at locations dictated by the desired display system configuration.

In yet another desirable embodiment, the support/display members include at least two generally vertical uprights (also known as "standards") attached to the top and bottom tracks. These standards are configured to receive conventional shelf 20 brackets and other components to create modular cabinets and work stations. Since the standards may be attached at varying locations along the length of the top and

bottom tracks dictated by the desired system configuration, the system will accommodate a broad range of shelving and other component lengths.

In a further embodiment of the invention, the top and bottom tracks are attached to a wall or other similar support surface, without the need for the horizontal 5 base and upstanding base posts found in a conventional gondola.

The objects, features and advantages of the present invention, as highlighted above, will be further described in the following description, drawings and claims.

#### ***BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS***

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a prior art half-gondola;

10 Figure 2A is a perspective view of a fully assembled shelving/display system in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2B is a perspective view of another embodiment of a fully assembled shelving/display system in accordance with the present invention;

15 Figure 3 is a perspective view of another shelving/display system in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 4 is an exploded view of the system shown in Figure 3;

Figure 5A is a perspective view of a track intended to be mounted horizontally in the shelving/display system of the present invention;

20 Figure 5B is a perspective view of another embodiment of a horizontal track of the present invention;

Figure 5C is a partial perspective view of a vertical post for use in one embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 6 is a partial exploded view of the embodiment of Figure 3, illustrating the positioning of the decorative panels of the system;

Figure 7 is a perspective view of another track, comprising an alternative design to that of Figure 5A;

5 Figure 8 is a perspective view of a mounting bracket designed for attachment to the tracks of Figures 5 and 7;

Figure 9 is a side elevation view of the bracket of Figure 8;

Figure 10 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of the bracket of Figures 8 and 9;

10 Figure 11 is a perspective view of a vertical standard having brackets at either end for attachment to the tracks of Figures 5 and 7;

Figures 12 and 13 are partial views of standards in accordance with the present invention in which brackets are attached respectively protruding left and protruding right;

15 Figure 14 is a partial exploded view of the system of Figure 3 showing partitions and end caps positioned for attachment;

Figure 15 is a partial exploded view of the system of Figure 3 showing a series of shelves positioned for attachment to standards in the system;

Figure 16 is a partial exploded view of an alternative track and upright embodiment;

20 Figure 17 is a partial perspective view of the upright and upper track of Figure 16;

Figure 18 is a partially exploded perspective view of a wall-mounted shelving/display system in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 19 is a perspective view of another embodiment of a wall-mounted shelving/display system in accordance with the present invention;

5 Figure 20 is a partially exploded perspective view of a freestanding unit in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 21 is a perspective view of one embodiment of a horizontal track for use in the unit of Figure 20;

10 Figure 22 is a partial perspective view of intermediate horizontal tracks and upright for use with the unit of Figure 20;

Figure 23 is a partial top plan view of the assembly of Figure 22;

Figure 24 is a partial view of a standard for use in accordance with the present invention;

15 Figure 25 is a partial side view of a wall system featuring the standard of Figure 24; and

Figure 26 is an exploded partial perspective view of another embodiment of the present invention.

#### ***DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION***

Turning now to Figure 3, a shelving display system 40 is illustrated. Shelving 20 display system 40 includes four evenly-spaced columns of shelves 42, 44, 46, and 48 with end caps 50 and 52, and pause point partitions 54, 56, and 58 between the four columns of shelves. Although columns of shelves 42, 44, 46, and 48 are evenly spaced

in this Figure, these columns may be of varying widths, as in Figures 2A and 2B. Additionally, decorative panels 57, 59, 60 and 62 illustrated in Figure 3 are provided to form a backdrop for the system.

Figure 4 is an exploded view of the shelving display system of Figure 3.

- 5 Beginning at the right hand edge of the view, a series of three conventional gondola units, 64, 66, and 68, are illustrated, each having a pair of upstanding base posts (64a and 64b, 66a and 66b and 68a and 68b, respectively) secured to rear corners 70 of each base 71, along the rear vertical surface of the base. These upstanding posts include a series of apertures 72 running their entire length. Additionally, optional
- 10 horizontal stabilizer rails 73 are attached to each pair of posts to help stabilize the posts of the gondola units. Although the upstanding posts are shown attached at opposite ends of the bases, one or both posts may be located in apertures in the base at intermediate locations leaving the base with clear end areas so that, for example, other display and support units may be placed on these end areas as, for example, at 32 in
- 15 Figure 2A. Also, where long bases are used or where extra support is desired, more than two upstanding posts may be used.

Continuing left in Figure 4, a series of three generally horizontal top tracks 92 and three generally horizontal bottom tracks 74, in accordance with the invention, are shown. These tracks, which are illustrated in greater detail in Figures 5A and 7, are

- 20 mounted in the desired apertures 72 of gondola posts 64a and 64b, 66a and 66b, and 68a and 68b. Although not shown in this illustrative embodiment, additional horizontal

tracks can also be mounted to the gondola posts at selected locations between the top and bottom horizontal tracks to form tiers of horizontal tracks.

As shown in Figure 5A, track 74 has a series of apertures 78 along its length and mounting brackets 80 at either end. Although apertures 78 are illustrated as round through-holes, they may be blind holes and of any shape or depth which will receive and hold the engagement section of associated locking members with a shelf/display member. Alternatively, the tracks need not be provided with apertures in which case the shelf/display members will be fastened by alternate means such as clamp devices.

Mounting brackets 80 have downwardly projecting prongs 82. Thus, the horizontal tracks may be mounted to the upstanding posts at either end of each gondola by pushing prongs 82 into the apertures of the posts at the desired height, and then locking the track into place by forcing or lowering it downward so that the slots 84 in the brackets engage a portion of the posts just below each aperture holding a prong. This mounting system generally follows that already known for mounting shelf brackets to upstanding posts of conventional gondola units.

In another embodiment shown in Figure 5B, track 310 has a series of apertures 311 along a front surface and mounting prongs 312 at either end. Although apertures 311 are illustrated as elongated slots, they may be holes of any suitable shape and size to receive and hold the engagement section of an associated shelf/display member 314. As shown in Figure 5B, a vertical support/display member or upright standard 314 is provided with one or more prongs 315 located along its length (preferably at both its top and bottom ends) to engage apertures 311 in track 310. A series of receiving slots

316 run the length of standard 314 to receive fixtures such as shelving or other display or workstation component attachment members.

It is contemplated that a pair of upper and lower horizontal tracks 310 will run between two vertical gondola posts 320 (see Figure 5C), which posts may be supported by a standard gondola base as illustrated, for example, in Figures 3, 4, 6 and 20. Alternatively, horizontal tracks 310 may be mounted to a wall or other similar supporting surface as illustrated in Figures 2B, 18 and 19. Upper and lower tracks 310 thus provide a system for attaching upright standards 314 at any number of locations along the length of the tracks 310 so as to create columns of varying widths for supporting shelving or the like. Such a system is highly adaptable to accommodate the need for shelving and workstation configurations of varying widths and heights not possible with conventional gondola systems.

As shown in Figure 5B, partition 319 can be secured at selected locations along the length of tracks 310 as desired to create visual pause points. In the embodiment, a pair of standards 314 are provided with wings 321 to securely hold a partition between the standards. Bolts or screws 324 (or any other suitable attachment means) extend through holes 322 in wings 321 and holes 323 in partition 319 to attach the partition to the pair of supporting standards. Via prongs 315 associated with standards 314, these components can then be secured as a single unit into selected apertures 311 in the upper and lower tracks 310 between shelving columns to create visual pause points. In an alternate embodiment, partition 319 can be mounted to the upper and lower tracks 310 by prongs 315 extending directly from the partition.

The retention or mounting of decorative back panels 59, 60 and 62 may be best understood by reference to Figures 6, 7 and 8. Beginning in Figure 6, panels 59, 60 and 62 are shown juxtaposed below specially adapted horizontal tracks 92. As illustrated in Figure 7, each track 92 is provided with a downwardly projecting portion 94 defining a downwardly projecting panel retention space or slot 96. The width of slot 96 will be slightly greater than that of the decorative panels, so that the panels can be slid into the slots and retained there, as explained below. Next, three tracks 74 are juxtaposed below the panels with a series of releasable locking elements or panel brackets 98 between the panels and the tracks.

As shown in Figures 8, 9 and 10, panel brackets 98 include a saddle portion 100, an upper panel retention trough 102, and a locking member 104. Locking member 104 includes a spring biased plunger 106 which fits through an aperture 108 in the front wall of the saddle portion. Plunger 106 is attached to a spring within collar 111 which biases the plunger into the rest or engagement position shown in Figure 10. The plunger includes a head portion 110 and an engagement portion 112 having a guide tip 113. Engagement portion 112 is sized and positioned to engage and to rest within any one of apertures 114 in track 92 or 74. Guide tip 113 helps guide the plunger into the desired aperture. Thus, the locking member is pulled out and the retainer placed on the track and slid along the track until guide tip 113 is opposite the desired aperture in the track, whereupon the locking element is released and both engages and is held in place by the spring action of the biasing spring.

The decorative panels are mounted by first positioning panel brackets 98 along tracks 74 by retracting the plungers 106, positioning the locking members at the desired locations on the tracks, and releasing the spring-biased plungers to fix the panel brackets 98 in place. Then each of the panels in turn is positioned opposite a slot 96 in 5 its respective panel track 74 and pushed up into the slot, whereupon the saddle portions of the panel brackets 98 on each lower track 74 are slid onto the bottom edge 114 of the corresponding panel, and the lower tracks are attached to the corresponding pair of upstanding posts 64b, 66a and 66b, and 68a and 68b by pushing prongs 82 into apertures 78 and allowing the prongs to drop into place as the panel slides downwardly 10 in slot 96 a short distance while the top edge 116 of each panel remains in the slot. The panel is thus fixed in place.

In alternative embodiments, the positions of the top panel track and bottom track may be reversed. In this embodiment, the panels would first be dropped into the slots in the bottom panel tracks, and then the top tracks would be attached to the panel 15 top edges and then mounted to the upstanding posts with the top edges positioned in the panel retention troughs. In a further embodiment, identical tracks could be used on the top and bottom, with panel brackets 98 along each track. In yet another alternative embodiment, top and bottom tracks with slots could be used.

In another alternative embodiment, pairs of back-to-back uprights 203 are 20 attached along the length of horizontal tracks 202 as illustrated in Figures 20, 21 and 26. Mounting the uprights 203 in this back-to-back configuration creates a space 360 between the uprights in which a decorative panel can be sandwiched and held. In one

embodiment shown in Figure 21 and described in more detail below, track 202 is provided with a series of spaced apertures along its top surface at which uprights 203 can be mounted back-to-back by means of brackets 205. In another embodiment (shown in Figure 26), back-to-back uprights 203 are welded to horizontal tracks 202.

5 In the preferred embodiment, tracks 202 and gondola posts 200 feature a U-shaped groove or channel 365 for receiving the edges 370 of the panel 375.

The attachment of the columns of fixtures, such as the columns of shelves 42, 44, 46 and 48 of Figures 3 and 4, will now be described beginning with reference to Figure 11. First, the system is provided with a series of conventional standards 120, 10 modified by attaching at least two standard brackets 122a and 122b, preferably at the top and bottom ends, 124 and 126, respectively, of the standards. The brackets may be welded to or integrally formed as part of the standards. These standards are, as illustrated, conventional square posts 126 having elongated slots 128 at least along their front surface 129. Posts 126 need not be square and variations may be made in 15 the shape or size of the apertures. Furthermore, brackets 122a and 122b need not be attached at the ends of the standards, but may be attached at locations spaced from one or both ends of the standards.

Brackets 122a and 122b which are intended to rest on top and bottom tracks 92 and 74 may be centered laterally on the upright standards, or they maybe offset to the 20 left as in Figure 11, or to the right. Thus, the left offset bracket of Figure 11 is best adapted to be used on the extreme right edges of a pair of tracks, whereas a standard which has a pair of brackets offset to the right is best adapted to be positioned at the

extreme left ends of a pair of tracks (Figure 13). Should it be desired to make the brackets the same width as the standards, the brackets may be centered on the backs of the standards. Also, the attachment brackets may be fixed to the standards with a portion of its back surface protruding above and below the ends of the standard.

5        In Figure 4, pairs of brackets 122a and 122b are shown, before attachment to their respective pairs of top and bottom tracks 92 and 74. As illustrated in the enlarged view of Figure 12, bracket 122a includes a saddle portion 138 and a locking member 140. As in the case of panel brackets 98, these standard brackets include a spring biased plunger 142 which fits through an aperture 144 in the front wall of the saddle portion, and is attached to a spring within collar 147. Plunger 142 includes a head portion 146 and an engagement portion 148 having a guide tip 150. Again, as in the panel brackets, engagement portion 148 is sized and positioned to engage and rest within any one of the apertures in tracks 74 and 92. Thus, plunger 142 is retracted and the standards positioned on the track and slid along until guide tip 150 is opposite the 10 desired aperture in either the top or bottom track, whereupon the plunger is released to lock the end of the standard in place on the track.

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A series of shelves 160 are illustrated in Figures 4 and 15, each having brackets 162 at either side. Brackets 162 can be integrally formed as part of the shelves or attached to the shelves using any suitable means, such as spot welding or bolting. 20 Brackets 162 have hooks 164 at their rear edge. These hooks are of a size and shape which will engage slots 128 in the standards, in much the same way as conventional shelf brackets attach to conventional standards. Thus, the columns of shelves may be

attached to the pairs of standards at the desired heights. If it is desired to use shelves of different widths, standards 120 are simply attached to the tracks at spacings corresponding to the desired shelf widths.

In order to complete the shelf/display system of Figure 3, end caps 50 and pause

5 point partitions 52, 54, 56 and 58, must be attached to the tracks (Figures 14 and 15). Each of the partitions and end caps are provided with pairs of hooks 172, permitting them to be hung on the tracks at the ends of the system and between immediately adjacent pairs of standards. The end caps may be further restrained by hanging them by brackets to the spaced apertures in the upstanding base posts. Yet further restraint  
10 may be obtained where desired by securing each of the end caps at their bottom edge to the gondola base.

Lastly, covers 176 may also be attached to the front surfaces of the bases, to further decorate the system. These covers may be provided with labeling corresponding to the merchandise above, if desired. Alternatively, signage may be  
15 attached to the system at its top (Figure 2) or elsewhere in the system by conventional means.

In yet another embodiment shown in Figures 16 and 17, horizontal upper and lower tracks 325 are designed for attachment to a wall 326. As shown in greater detail in Figure 16, in one embodiment, tracks 326 are formed from C-shaped channel  
20 members which are provided with optional wall mounting holes 327 spaced along the web section 328. Any suitable bolt or screw 321 may be used to attach the tracks 325 to wall 326 by means of holes 327.

Slots 329 are provided along the top surface of each track 325 to engage and secure support/display members or uprights 330. Brackets 331 are welded to the uprights 330 and each bracket is formed with a downwardly extending tab portion 332 to engage and fit into a selected slot 329 in tracks 325. That is, one bracket 331 is

5 welded to upright 330 proximate to the upper end of the upright to engage a selected slot in the upper track 325 and another bracket 331 is welded proximate to the bottom end of upright 330 to engage a selected slot in the lower track 325. Thus, the uprights 330 can be secured in any number of positions along the length of tracks 325 to form columns of varying widths by engaging brackets 331 in a pair of corresponding slots

10 329 on the upper and lower tracks 325. To secure upright 330 to the tracks 325, the brackets 331 are first aligned with a selected pair of corresponding slots 329 in the upper and lower tracks 325 and the upright 330 is then lowered so that the downwardly extending tab portions 332 of brackets 331 fit into and engage slots 329 and the brackets rest on the top surface of each track 325.

15 In an embodiment using the wall-mounted tracks 325 like those illustrated in Figure 16, a wall-mounted system is shown in Figures 2B, 18 and 19 which is particularly useful in a pharmacy setting. The system comprises a pair of horizontal tracks 325 mounted to a wall or similar supporting surface by means of screws, bolts or any other appropriate attachment means. Uprights 330 are secured to tracks 325 to

20 form columns 340, 342, 344, 346 and 348, with shelves 302-304 (Figure 2B) secured to uprights 330 at selected heights. As best shown in Figure 18, base support members 347 are secured to selected uprights 330 to support base covers 348a as shown in

Figure 2B. Both the base support members 347 and the uprights 330 to which they are secured are provided with levelers to ensure that the base covers 348a align with each other and are level.

Another embodiment of a wall-mounted system is depicted in Figure 19, where 5 fixtures such as overhead cabinets 349, a slatwall section 351, a workstation surface 352 and a modular cabinet unit 353 disposed under work surface 352 are all secured to the system by means of uprights 330. Each of these fixtures 349-353 are provided with brackets (not shown) along their rear edges to removably engage the apertures or slots 355 provided along the front surface of uprights 330. The cabinets 349, slatwall 351, 10 workstation 352 and cabinet unit 353 may thus be secured to the uprights 330 in a wide variety of configurations, in much the same way as the shelves described above -- i.e. as conventional shelf brackets attach to conventional upright standards.

Columns of shelves, such as shelves 302-304 described above, can be secured to the columns 371-373 formed by the uprights 330 adjacent to the cabinets 349, 353 and 15 workstation 352. To complete the system, a base cover (not shown in Figures 18 and 19) can be secured to base support members 347.

Thus, as can be readily appreciated, a wide variety of shelving systems with accompanying work areas can be created by the selective placement of uprights 330 and the selection of different work area fixtures. Of course, any number of different 20 types of fixtures can be used in connection with the described shelving system to create work areas and stations in combination with shelving for display and storage to meet the needs of just about any foreseeable office, retail or other work environment.

As shown in Figure 20, the same type of system described above as mounted to a wall can also be constructed as a freestanding unit much like a conventional gondola. Uprights 200 are secured to both ends of base 201 by conventional attachment means, as previously described. Horizontal tracks 202 are secured to uprights 200 and intermediate uprights 203 are secured at selected positions along the length of tracks 202. As described above and illustrated in Figures 20, 21 and 26, in a preferred embodiment uprights 202 are secured back-to-back along the length of horizontal tracks 202 to create a space 360 between the uprights in which a decorative panel can be sandwiched and held.

In one embodiment illustrated in Figure 21, horizontal tracks 202 are provided with a series of spaced apertures 210 along the length of their top surfaces to receive intermediate uprights 203. Brackets 205 (Figure 21) are secured (for example, by spot welding) to uprights 203 near the top and bottom ends of the uprights to secure the uprights to tracks 202. Brackets 205 are similar in structure to brackets 331 described above and each includes a downwardly projecting tab to fit into and engage a selected aperture 210 in the upper and lower tracks 202. (In an alternative embodiment shown in Figures 20 and 26, uprights 200 and 203 may be welded to horizontal tracks 202 at desired locations.) Again, as shown in Figures 20 and 21, uprights 200 and 203 include a series of spaced apertures 204 along their front surfaces to receive and support fixtures such as shelves and workstation components as described above in connection with the wall-mounted system depicted in Figures 2B and 19. As with the wall-mounted system, a variety of fixture configurations can be constructed in the form of a

freestanding gondola by the selective placement of the uprights along horizontal tracks 200.

Horizontal intermediate tracks 211 such as those shown in Figures 19, 20, 22, 23 and 26 can be added to both a wall-mounted or freestanding gondola system between 5 uprights to provide additional flexibility in configuring shelving and workstation components. As described below, mounting an intermediate track 211 between a pair of adjacent uprights provides additional locations along the length of the intermediate track at which further uprights can be selectively mounted. In turn, these additional uprights provide additional mounting locations for shelves and workstation components.

10       Ends 420 of intermediate tracks 211 can be mounted to adjacent uprights in any suitable manner. For example, in the embodiment shown in Figure 23, a plate 425 is associated with track end 420 and plate 425 is keyhole pinned or bolted to the inner surface 430 of upright 200 using a mounting keyhole pin or bolt 435 in a conventional manner.

15       In this embodiment, track 211 (like full-size tracks 325 and 202) includes a series of spaced apertures 214 along its top surface (Figure 22) to receive and secure uprights 215. Uprights 215 include brackets 217 like those described above (such as brackets 331 and 203) to fit into and engage apertures 214. As best seen in Figure 23, the depth of upright 215 is less than that of upright 200 – upright 215 is dimensioned so 20 that its front surface is flush with the front surface of upright 200 when upright 215 is secured to track 211. This arrangement thus presents a system in which the front faces of all the uprights are flush with one another so that shelving or other components can

be secured in a unified system, wherin the original uprights 200 may still be used to receive and support shelves and other fixtures.

The bottom of upright 215 can be secured to the system in any suitable manner. In the embodiment shown in Figure 20, a peg 442 extends from the bottom of upright 5 215 and bottom track 202 features a series of apertures 443 sized and shaped to receive and securely hold peg 442.

In an alternative embodiment shown in Figures 20 and 26, intermediate track 211 comprises two half tracks 440 which extend from opposite sides of the upright 215. The half tracks 440 can be mounted to the upright 215 in any suitable manner; for 10 illustrative purposes, the half tracks shown in Figures 20 and 26 are welded to upright 215. In Figure 20, the half tracks are welded near the top of the upright 215 to form a single T-shaped structure. In Figure 26, a pair of half tracks 440 are welded near the top of upright 215 and another pair of half tracks 440 are welded near the bottom of upright 215 to form a single I-shaped structure. It should be understood, however, 15 that these locations are shown for illustrative purposes only, and that the half tracks can be mounted anywhere along the length of upright 215. Likewise, the length of intermediate track 211 can also vary. For example, although the upright 215 in Figure 26 is approximately the same length as uprights 203, a shorter upright 215 can also be used, thereby allowing the intermediate track to be mounted between uprights 203 at 20 different selected heights

In the embodiments shown in Figures 20 and 26, intermediate track 211 is mounted to uprights 203 by tabs 218 extending outward from either end 420 of the

track to engage one of the spaced series of apertures 220 provided on the forward-facing surfaces of uprights 200 and/or 203. Tracks 211 may thus be arranged at varying heights to support uprights 215, which, although not necessary, may vary in length if desired to accommodate the vertical placement of tracks 211.

5 It should be noted that in this embodiment, when track 211 is secured between a pair of uprights, the front the front faces of upright 215 will lie in the same plane as the front faces of the uprights which support tracks 211, as depicted in Figure 20. This arrangement thus presents a system in which the front faces of all the uprights are flush with one another so that shelving or other components can be secured in a unified  
10 system.

In an alternative embodiment shown in Figure 19, the top of upright 215 is welded to the bottom surface of the intermediate track 211 to form a single "T-shaped" unit 225, which is supported between the uprights 200 and 203. Unit 225 provides many of the same advantages as tracks 211 used in combination with uprights 215.

15 In yet another embodiment particularly suitable for use with modular rooms and wall systems, standard 400 shown in Figure 24 includes an upwardly extending tab 401 secured to the top of the standard and a series of spaced apertures 402 running along the front face 403 of the standard. A typical wall system in connection with which the standard 400 is intended for use is shown in Figure 25, where the outer wall comprises  
20 an exterior panel 405, interior horizontal elongated support members 407 and interior panel 409. An elongated L-shaped member 411 is secured (such as by spot welding) to the top of support 407 and includes a series of spaced apertures 410 for receiving

vertical standards 400, as will be described below. A U-shaped retainer channel 417 is welded to the top surface of member 407 with the channel opening upwardly. As can be seen in Figure 25, retainer 417 is provided to support interior panel 409. In a preferred embodiment, support 407 is formed from a hollow metal tube measuring 1" x 5 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

Apertures 410 are sized and shaped to receive tabs 401 on standards 400 to removably secure the standards at desired locations along the wall. In a preferred embodiment, the apertures are spaced four inches off center, providing a relatively large number of locations along the wall at which standards 400 can be placed. As a 10 result, standards 400 can be configured as needed to create a wide variety of shelving systems.

When standard 400 is secured in aperture 410, the front portion of L-shaped member 411 extends downward as a screen to hide the mounting tab 401 from view in order to create a streamlined appearance in which the standard appears to be an 15 integral structural component of the wall.

In one embodiment, the bottom of standard 400 is an inverted version of the top, having a downwardly extending tab instead of an upwardly extending tab. Accordingly, the bottom wall mounting structure is also an inverted version of the one described above and features an L-shaped member having a front portion that extends 20 upwardly and an aperture for receiving the bottom tab. Alternatively, the bottom of standard 400 can be mounted using any of the methods and structures described above in connection with upright 215.

Once standards 400 are placed at selected locations along the wall, shelves and other workstation components as described above can be secured in various columns and configurations by means of the series of apertures 402 running down the face of the standards. This particular embodiment thus provides a means to create a highly

5 adjustable shelving system as an integral part of a modular wall construction. With this embodiment, there is no need to construct a separate freestanding gondola or to bother securing the system to the surface of a wall by unsightly or cumbersome fasteners. The means by which the vertical support standards are secured in place are included as an integral part of the wall itself, contributing to a unified appearance for

10 the entire system.

There has been described herein a shelving/display system capable of supporting and displaying different sizes and types of items on a single gondola or wall system, making it possible to create varying visually pleasing configurations in a manner that is free of the shortcomings of the prior art. It will be apparent to those skilled in the art

15 that modifications may be made in the system without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, it is not intended that the invention be limited except as it may be necessary in view of the claims.